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found in the several great divisions of the body—head, trunk, chest, abdomen, upper and lower extremity, respectively. In the case of each special region there is given first an excellent and most serviceable résumé of the anatomy and physiology of the part, by means of which even the non-medical reader can easily understand the pathological points that follow. Then comes an account of the various injuries and resulting diseases and deformities affecting the region. In these accounts brief notice only is given to the symptomatology and surgery of the original injury, since such matters do not come within the scope of the book. The subject discussed is the matter of the sequels of the injury—the nature of such sequels, their recognition, their probable duration and possible change of character, their effect on life, health and physical ability, their proper treatment (when this is of importance), and, if disabling, the proper indemnity from the insurance point of view. Illustrative cases are cited and in connection with these are given numerous and excellent illustrations, both in black and in color. Among the illustrations of the former class are many reproductions of X-ray photographs, representing chiefly the results of fractures and dislocations of bones of the extremities. The illustrations in color consist of forty beautiful lithographic plates after original water-color drawings.

The book covers the field within its scope, with the exception, as acknowledged, of injuries of certain special organs. The treatment is concise, as is to be expected in a handbook, but the style is clear and the subject-matter is well arranged for easy reference. The book is beautifully printed on good paper.

AN EPITOME OF PERSONAL PROPERTY LAW. By W. H. Hastings Kelke, M. A. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited. 1901. pp. xv, 144.

This is the second volume of a series of epitomes by Mr. Kelke, and is described by the author as supplementary to the first volume of the series, *An Epitome of Real Property Law*. In the preface he calls attention also to the facts, (1) that personal property has become closely entangled with the law of contract, (2) that he attempts to avoid the discussion of questions of contract and to confine himself to the property side of his subject. That he has succeeded in this attempt is apparent from the headings of the nine chapters into which this little handbook is divided. They are as follows: Absolute Property; Qualified Property; Shipping Property; Choses in Action—Negotiability; Annuities—Insurance—Debentures; Partnership and Company Shares; Patent—Copyright—Trademark—Goodwill—Options; Involuntary Alienation; Administration.

While the author has been successful in “keeping off contract,” and in confining himself to the nature, the acquisition and the transfer of personal property, it is not quite clear to us why the work should have been undertaken. Certainly there is no demand for such a book in this country. It is too abstruse and too much

epitomized for an elementary treatise, and its citations of authorities are too meager to make it valuable to the practicing lawyer. There is no place for it in the law school curriculum; nor do we think that young men would find it suited to their needs in cramming for bar examinations. If it supplies a want in England, it bears witness to methods of legal training there which are quite different from those which are approved here.

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE. By Seymour D. Thompson, LL. D. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co. 1901. Vol. I, lvii, 1254.

This is the first volume of a stupendous work, a work in striking contrast with the *Epitome of Personal Property* noticed above. That is concise to a fault; this is prolix in the extreme. That is kept within narrow limits by its author's adherence to his resolution to stick closely to his subject and to disentangle it from allied topics; this has been expanded from the three volumes originally intended, to six, in order to avoid "throwing away large portions of the material which had been collected," as we are told in the preface. The *Epitome* reads like jottings for lectures; the *Commentaries* like the diffuse judicial opinion which has come into vogue with the stenographer and typewriter. Indeed, Judge Thompson tells us again, in his preface, that he "is now convinced that the treatise form, so-called, is the best form in which to present legal doctrines and their applications—the same being substantially the form and style employed by a judge in writing an opinion."

That the work, when completed, will be a mine of valuable material, is beyond doubt. Not only the contents of this volume, but the learning and industry of its distinguished author, give full assurance of that. Perhaps, the term "mine" is not a happy one; certainly, we do not wish to give the idea that the material in this volume is a conglomerate mass. It is far from that. It has been carefully analyzed, arranged and labeled. There is no confusion of thought and no jumbling of topics. All that can be said in the way of criticism is, that the book contains a great deal of valuable matter never before collected under the head of Negligence. The chapter on Dogs furnishes a fair illustration. Two of the sections are devoted to "The Status of Dogs as Property," and to the "Liability of Corporations Keeping Dogs." In neither of these sections is the subject of negligence referred to.

The present volume contains a general discussion of the principles of the law of Negligence. The second volume will be devoted to the negligence of telegraph companies and of railway companies, except as carriers of passengers. Volume three will deal with the negligence of carriers of passengers by land and by water, with the negligence of municipal corporations and of public officers. Negligence in the relation of master and servant will be the topic of volume four, while the fifth volume will deal with the negligence of carriers of goods, and with remedies, procedure and damages. The sixth volume will embrace topics not included in the predecessors, as well as an exhaustive index and a table of the thirty-five thousand